(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2532.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1795.

ROME, *April* 18.

THE exceſſive price of proviſions has occaſioned commotions in the port of Fermo, on the Adriatic. The mutineers appeared in number about 200, before the palace of the governor, and choſe five perſons to report to him, that if the price of grain was not leſs in three days, he muſt be accountable. The governor gave orders to leſſen the price, but this did not ſatisfy them, they went to the merchants and bakers, and fixed their own prices. The ſecretary, fearing that the people of the town ſhould unite with the port, marched in with the cavalry, and gave orders at Ancona to march an hundred men into the port of Fermo.

DANTZICK, *April* 8.

The exportation of grain is forbidden; the orders were iſſued when conſiderable quantities had been purchaſed for England.

As the political horizon begins to clear in the weſt of Europe, clouds in the north ſeem to threaten a ſtorm.

According to the laſt advices from Peterſburgh, in every port of the Ruſſian empire great preparations for war are making. Towards the laſt of May a fleet of 45 ſail of the line, will be ready. A large body of troops are ordered to Poland, and the frontiers of Turkey, to reinforce the armies, which already amount to 160,000 men.

This conduct of the empreſs, particularly the events in Poland, has occaſioned great uneaſineſs in the courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm; and the ſame letters ſay, that theſe courts are making formidable preparations. They are fitting out a fleet of 32 ſail of the line, twelve of which, under the command of a Daniſh admiral, will ſail the next month for the North Sea. Twenty others and 8 frigates will be employed as a fleet of obſervation in the Baltic. The ſame activity prevails in filling up the land forces of the two nations. Such warlike preparations announce great events.

COPENHAGEN, *April* 25.

In conſequence of the demand made by ſeveral of our merchants, it has been permitted to them to export the half of the oats and other grain in their magazines. They are obliged, however, to make oath, that this quantity has been brought before the 1ſt of April, and for the purpoſe of exportation.

For ſome weeks paſt our bank bills, which during the winter were 25 per cent. above par, were at a diſcount of 17 per cent. This fall, we truſt, will not be of long continuance.

In conſequence of the change which has taken place with reſpect to the war in the northern part of Germany, the troops of Holſtein are not to leave their quarters.

LEGHORN, *April* 7.

At Baſtia, an embargo has been laid on every ſhip in port, by which it appears, that the Engliſh fleet has important motives to keep their ſituation and plan a profound ſecret. This order, however, created diſcontent among the merchants.

FRANCFORT, *(upon the Maine) May* 6.

The people are in open inſurrection at Nuremberg, on account of the price and ſcarcity of proviſions. The mob inſulted the houſes of the bakers in preſence of the armed force, which was not able to prevent this violence. A general riſing is much feared.

The German papers are filled with accounts of the reinforcements of the army of the emperor. The officers report to the people, that the Auſtrian army on the Rhine, will amount from 200,000 to 240,000 men.

The whole army of the emperor is reckoned—the army of Italy at 42,000, army of the Rhine 240,000, line of Poland 30,000, interior garriſons, 90,000 equal to 402 thouſand men.

The departure for Baſle of the baron Lehrbach, miniſter of the emperor, to negotiate for peace, gives place for many conjectures among the German politicians, and particularly among the French emigrants.

According to the orders from Vienna, every poſſible effort is made to relieve Luxemburg.

May 1. There has been a warm action in the neighbourhood of Mentz, in conſequence of a ſortie from the Auſtrians. On both ſides they diſcovered prodigies of valour, and the loſs was great on both ſides. Gen. St. Cyr, who relieved the left wing, and placed his light artillery to take the enemy's flank, was the greateſt ſufferer.

BRUSSELS, *May* 15.

Of peace there is no appearance. The preparations for war were never carried on with greater vigour, or on a more extenſive ſcale than the preſent moment. The army of the Sambre and Meuſe is again in motion, and head quarters are actually at Audernach, between Box and Coblentz.

PARIS, *May* 10.

Read in Convention May 9.

Declaration from the commanders in the Catholic and Royal army of Anjou, and Upper Poictou.

We the commander in chief, and officers of the catholic and royal army of Anjou, and Upper Poictou, declare, that encouraged by a deſire of peace, we have delayed a final iſſue of our affairs till this day, to conſult the wiſhes of the people, whoſe intereſts have been truſted to us, and to know the intentions of the officers in the army of Britanny; that theſe wiſhes have been delivered to us in a writing dated 13th Feb. 1795, entitled, Words of Peace; That agreeable to the declaration of the 19th April, we adhere to the meaſures taken by the repreſentatives for the reſtoration of peace in the departments under arms, and ſubmit ourſelves to the laws of the republic, one and indiviſible, promiſing never to bear arms againſt it, and to deliver up immediately our artillery. It is our moſt ſincere deſire that this meaſure on our part may ſerve to extinguiſh the flames of civil diſcord, and ſhew to foreign nations that France is no other than a nation of brethren, and that we deſire that theſe nations may ſoon form with it a ſociety of friends. We invite the repreſentatives of the people, who have aſſiſted in reſtoring peace, to appear in the national convention, and to expreſs the ſincerity of our wiſhes, and effectually remove all ſuſpicions which bad men might raiſe againſt the loyalty of our intentions.

(Signed,) STOFFLET, &c.

BARRE, Secretary General.

[*Salem Gaz.*]

LIVERPOOL, *June* 1.

At a canal meeting recently held at Buxton, in Derbyſhire, an American gentleman preſented a plan for conſtructing an aqueduct of caſt iron, which was immediately adopted, and ordered to be put in practice. This ſtupendous work is to croſs the river Merſey, 90 feet above the water level, and 200 feet in width; which will preſent a ſcene not to be paralleled in Europe, of boats ſailing 90 feet above the natural channel of the river. The project is reported to be a very important ſaving on ſtone aqueducts, and conducted with great eaſe in the moſt difficult ſituations.

There is now building and nearly finiſhed, in the extenſive porter-brewery of Meſſrs. Meux and Co. in Liquorpond-ſtreet, Gray's Inn, London, a caſk, ſo uncommonly large, that the following deſcription of it, we would have ſcarcely credited, had it not been communicated by ſome gentlemen who took down its dimenſions laſt week, in the preſence of Mr. Meux himſelf:

Diameter	65 1-2 feet.
Height	25 1-2 feet.
Hoops	56

The leaſt of which weighs 1 tun, and the largeſt 3 tuns. It is formed of 314 ſtaves of Engliſh oak, 2 1-2 inches thick; will contain above 20,000 barrels porter at 30ſ. each; has been four years building; and will coſt upwards of 10,000l.

Its figure is in a ſmall degree conical, and its baſe is ſupported by large beams. At the top a ſquare aperture is left open, through which the workmen paſs down into it, by means of a temporary ſtaircaſe. A great number of candles and lamps are diſpoſed about the inſide, to light the different artificers employed therein. It excites a ſtrange and novel ſenſation to ſtand on the top, and looking through the bung-hole, to view all the lights, ſcaffolding, and various workmen employed in the different parts of the vaſt cavity of this wonderful veſſel. The workmen informed the gentlemen who communicated this account to us, that a perſon who went to ſee this extraordinary ſtructure, having been conducted down into it without previouſly noticing the outſide, after waiting ſome time, inquired which way he ſhould proceed to ſee the large caſk, having no idea that he was then ſtanding in it.

The famous tun of Heidelberg, Germany, which is ſaid to contain 8000 hogſheads of Rheniſh wine, ſeems in this to be quite outdone by Old England.

LONDON, *May* 25.

There is much reaſon to fear that by the firſt intelligence from the Continent, we ſhall be appriſed of the ſurrender of Luxemburg; for, according to the laſt accounts received from general Clairfayt's army, the garriſon of that fortreſs had no proviſions for a longer term than the middle of this month.

A letter from Paris of the 5th inſtant, ſtates, that Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud de Varennes, after a ſhort ſtay in the Iſle of Oleron, had ſailed for Cayenne in South America.

Accounts received from the Eaſt-Indies ſtate ſome circumſtances relating to the diſcovery of two new ſpice iſlands. The ſhip Duke of Clarence, captain Hayes, arrived at China on the 18th of July laſt, on her paſſing from Bengal and Batavia, fell in with one of theſe in the neighbourhood of New Guinea, and took poſſeſſion of it in the name of the king of England. The Indiſpenſable, Wilkinſon, of London, and Halcyon, Page, arrived at China, from Botany Bay, exploring a new paſſage from the latter place, diſcovered the other, which captain Page took poſſeſſion of in the name of the United States of America.

May 28. According to a Paris paper of the 14th inſtant, the French claim the honour of the victory before Mentz. The Auſtrians have not made any new attempt to croſs the Rhine, though all their movements ſhew that they are determined to do ſo. General Pichegru arrived on the 30th of April at the French head quarters on the Rhine.

May 29. On Wedneſday night miniſters received accounts from Paris of the 25th inſtant. A paper of that date ſtates, that the principal authors and abettors of the late attack upon the convention, having taken ſhelter in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, one of the nurſeries of inſurrection ſince the commencement of the revolution, an armed force of 50,000 men was drawn round this Fauxbourg to prevent eſcape, and the inhabitants compelled to deliver up all thoſe againſt whom the committee had informations, who were tried, condemned and executed.

When the mob was beſetting the convention on the 20th, and calling for bread, and the conſtitution of 1793, ſome of the moſt clamorous being aſked by perſons who went among them for the purpoſe of appeaſing the ferment, whether they thought the conſtitution of 1793 a granary that would afford perpetual abundance, anſwered, *we don't know, we can't read.*

Whatever may have been the intentions of the inſtigators of this tumult, it is worthy of remark, that *royalty* is ſtill a word of too bad repute in Paris to be employed, even as the cry of excitement among the moſt ignorant and the moſt diſtreſſed of the populace. The number of men who armed to reſcue the convention is ſaid to have been one hundred thouſand; but as the mob is ſaid to have been a million, the former is probably as much exaggerated as the latter muſt evidently be.

May 30. It is rumoured, but the intelligence comes through a very indirect channel, its authority being the report of a maſter of a fiſhing veſſel who left the coaſt of Holland on Tueſday laſt, that on the 12th inſtant, an attack, ſimilar to that which was made at Mentz, took place in the neighbourhood of Luxemburg, before which city the French having received a reinforcement of 6000 men, proceeded to erect a new line of batteries, all of which were, however, deſtroyed by the Auſtrians, who alſo took a number of battering cannon.

Through the ſame channel a rumour was brought of a ſecond action having taken place near Mentz; alſo a report of a diſturbance at Amſterdam, on Saturday laſt, which is ſaid to have broken out among the ſoldiers, who declared themſelves hoſtile to the French league, and determined not to ſerve on board the ſhips of war fitting in the Texel. The non-arrival of the mails prevents our either confirming or pointing out the fallacy of any of theſe ſtatements.

CAYENNE, *May* 29.

The governor of Surinam ſent an expreſs to the French commandant of this iſland, declaring that Holland and France being now united, all hoſtilities between the two colonies ſhould ceaſe, and that the French and Dutch ought from this moment to conſider each other as brethren armed in defence of the ſame cauſe, and combatting for their birth right againſt rapacious uſurpers.

All is very quiet here; in a few days I hope to be at Surinam.

BOSTON, *July* 8.

The lateſt news from Europe is by an arrival on Monday, from London, at Marblehead, to which the editor yeſterday ſent an expreſs to bring the letters and papers. The letters are to May 31.

Verbal accounts ſtate, that the expectations of a general peace were increaſing; that tranquillity had been reſtored at Paris; and that the fall of Robeſpierre, as the conſpirators are termed, was docked ſhort.

ALGERINES.

There are ſeveral accounts from Europe, which mention, that a peace had been concluded between Portugal and Algiers, on the mediation of England and Spain; and that the Algerine cruiſers were out, and had captured ſeveral Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 14.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz.

"Any American veſſel that may come this way, juſt now, runs a great riſk of being taken by the Moors, who have cruiſers out againſt them, one of which is actually in this bay; theſe barbarians can hurt your trade here more than the Algerines, as they

are not in war with other nations, which is not the case with the Algerines who are afraid to venture out on account of the Portuguese."

July 18. Yesterday arrived here in the ship Columbus, capt. Dillon, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq; in seventy days from Havre-de-Grace.

Improvement in making brick.

The ingenious Mr. Kinsley, of New-York (formerly of New-England) has invested a method of making brick on a *plan entirely new*, and which promises to be of great public utility, as it does not require one tenth of the manual labour which the present mode does. The treading out the clay and moulding the brick by hand are entirely exploded. We do not know the exact process, but are assured, that the clay is prepared, and 18,000 bricks made in a day, with the assistance of only one man and a few boys to carry off the bricks. A gentleman in Hartford (Connecticut) has purchased of Mr. Kinsley, a right of using this invention in that city, and is now carrying on the business to a great extent.

AUGUSTA, *June* 18.

His excellency the governor returned from Savanna on Sunday last, at which place he had been for the purpose of meeting with a number of the chiefs of the Creek Nation, in consequence of a notification from major Seagrove, agent of Indian affairs. With those chiefs came in two or three hundred Indians as far as Beard's Bluff, at which place major Seagrove met them, and gave them a very pertinent talk; after which the chiefs were escorted to Savanna, where the governor had a talk with them, in the course of which he told them that five years had elapsed since the treaty at New-York, that we had rigidly complied, on our part, with every stipulation; that they had not complied on their part: that he now wished to know whether they intended, wished, or had it now in their power to comply, as it was high time our citizens should receive the property plundered from them. They seemed not to understand him; but on the question being again put, and the governor observing at the same time that the treaty was promulgated in the federal hall, New-York; that M'Gillivray and the chiefs who accompanied him, engaged on their part, and in behalf of their nation, for the due performance thereof, and the president on the part of the United States; that he did not think they could be ignorant of the engagement, for when he looked round he saw two chiefs who were present at the treaty; they then understood him, and asked for time to give answer; they took about a day and answered to this effect: That it was not in the power of their nation to comply with that article of the treaty for the restoration of the property taken previous to the treaty; that Mr. M'Gillivray had deceived them; that he well knew a great part of the property was then in the hands of the Spaniards, and could not be collected; that they thought it was in their power to return the property taken subsequent to the treaty; that they are willing to make compensation for property that could not be restored. The governor desired them to inform major Seagrove what mode they had to adopt to make compensation, which they had promised to do. The Mad Dog, in the presence of the governor, desired Mr. Seagrove to apply to the president of the United States, to point out some mode by which compensation may be made. At this meeting there were about fifty chiefs, several of whom had not been within our lines since the revolution, who expressed the warmest wishes that a permanent peace might be established, as a proof of which they brought in with them upwards of twenty negroes, some prisoners, and some horses.

CHARLESTON, *July* 2.

By the pilot who brought up last evening the prize-master of the ship Britannia, now lying at anchor off the bar, we are informed, that that ship, burthen 540 tuns and upwards, drawing nine feet water, and having a cargo on board of 513 hogsheads of sugar, 160 puncheons of rum, pimento and other West-India produce, is a prize to the brig Vengeur, captain Carvine.

That the brig now at anchor off the fort, a Liverpool vessel, of Kingston, loaded with coffee, cotton, sugar and rum, is likewise a prize to captain Carvine.

By a gentleman who arrived last evening from Savanna, we learn, that another prize ship of captain Carvine's, had arrived at Savanna, which he had seen, her burthen equally great, and her cargo valuable, with the Britannia.

These three prizes were taken from among the Jamaica fleet of 150 sail, seen in the early part of last month by captain Lincoln, of the brig Industry, and by captain Vickary, of the ship Tryal, on the 26th ult. They were taken in the day in sight of a frigate, one of the convoy, which shewed no inclination to rescue them.

The three prizes are computed to be worth one hundred thousand pounds.

The Britannia has six guns and twenty men.

The prize-master came up for lighters to lighten the ship and enable her to come over the bar.

A small ship was seen to leeward of the Britannia last evening.

The brig Vengeur and the Carmagnole, have both arrived three days ago in Savanna.

In the sloop Venus came passengers Mrs. Laroque, and two children, captain Hitham, captain Woodworth, Mr. Sheall, and three French gentlemen.

A French privateer brig, supposed to be the Intrepide, of sixteen guns, and that has now been upwards of four months out, had taken eighteen prizes, sixteen of which she had burnt, and ordered the other two for Savanna, one of which a brig had arrived.

We are informed that a captain Antoine, of a French privateer in Savanna, has had the masts of his vessel cut away by the citizens, in consequence of his improper treatment of American vessels.

By captain Cameron we are informed, that about the 15th ult. twelve sail, convoyed by a frigate and a schooner, left the Havanna with 350 troops for New-Orleans.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 23.

Annapolis, Maryland, July 22d, 1795.

In COUNCIL.

CITIZEN LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL having produced to this board, his commission as consul from the republic of France for this State, together with an exequatur or recognition of his said quality, under the hand of the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the United States:—Ordered, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. to the Coun.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all whom it may Concern.

THE citizen Louis Etienne Duhail having produced to me his commission as consul for the republic of France, within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognise him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to consuls of the French republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions in that case made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United (Seal) States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

(Signed,) Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

Ed. Randolph.

The following petition and remonstrance is circulating in the southern parts of New-Jersey.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.

The petition and remonstrance of the subscribers, citizens of the state of New-Jersey.

Respectfully shew,

THAT your petitioners, sincerely attached to the interests of their country, have read with attention the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, entered into at London on the 19th day of November last, which it appears hath been in part assented to by *two thirds* of the senate; and upon due consideration (without troubling you with a detail of particular objections) would beg leave most respectfully to suggest, as our opinion, that the said treaty does not afford to the citizens of these states such terms as they ought to accept; annd that, if finally ratified, it will be a source of many disadvantages to the commerce, agriculture, and national prosperity of the Union, and of great discontent and uneasiness in the minds of the citizens thereof. In addition to this opinion (which your petitioners believe to be the prevailing sentiment of the citizens of New-Jersey, and, as far as information hath reached us, of the United States at large) a sincere respect and esteem for you, flowing from a recollection of numerous and eminent services, which gratitude hath indelibly engraven on our hearts, renders it a duty incumbent on us to represent the same for your information, lest our silence on the occasion might be construed into an approbation of the said treaty.

We therefore pray, that so far as the same may be consistent with that discretion which we conceive is entirely vested in you by the constitution, your sanction may be withheld, until more equitable terms are acceded to on the part of Great-Britain.

"On Monday morning the 20th instant, in the 23d year of his age, departed this life Mr. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, son of Mr Francis Williams, of Calvert county, and on the evening of the same day, his remains were interred in the burying-ground of this city, attended by the students of St. John's college. This amiable young man was industriously prosecuting his studies in the senior class, when death untimely arrested his progress, and at one severe stroke extinguished the well founded hope of a fond father, that he should 'ere long see him become an useful and worthy member of society."

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we the subscribers intend to make application to the next county court to be held for Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called Portland Manor, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES DRURY,
JOSEPH CHILDS.

Anne-Arundel county, July 11, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, that is a good house maid, and sold for no fault whatever. Inquire of the printer.

Household Furniture
FOR SALE.

On Monday next the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mrs. Susanna Brewer, in Cornhill-street,

TWELVE or fifteen FEATHER BEDS and FURNITURE, and sundry other articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO BE RENTED,

The House of Mrs. Susanna Brewer. Application to Wm. MARBURY.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, the 10th of August next.

A VALUABLE body of LANDS, situated on South-river, in Anne-Arundel county, distant about thirty miles from Baltimore-town, nine from Annapolis, and twenty-seven from the Federal city. For the convenience of purchasers, they are divided into four parcels.

Lot No. 1, contains 602 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a framed dwelling-house, well finished, and sufficiently large for a common family, a garden well paled in, smoke-house and other necessary out-houses, a corn-house, tobacco-house and a new barn, sheded on each side; also, a young apple orchard planted on this lot about two years ago. More than one third thereof is woodland.

No. 2, contains 210½ acres. There are two mill-seats on this lot, one of which is improved. The mill-house is about thirty feet by twenty-five; the lower story is built with stone, and the upper framed; all the running geers were new two years ago, and now in very good repair. She has two pair of Cologne stones, four new bolting cloths, one water wheel, twenty-two feet head and fall, and situate in one of the best of neighbourhoods for country custom. The other mill-seat has been improved, but has now gone to decay. There is a good mill-house on it, 24 by 18; the stream from which might be carried to the other mill with some expence. Annexed to this lot there are about 15 acres of fine timothy meadow, and 30 acres more may be made of the same kind. The residue of this lot is chiefly in wood.

No. 3, contains 330 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a good dwelling-house, one story high, partly brick and partly framed, situate immediately on the water. Near the dwelling there are a large two story brick warehouse, 40 by 30, a good kitchen, smoke-house, stables, and all other necessary out-houses. There are, also, on this lot, two good tobacco houses, two good apple orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees. Nearly half this lot is woodland.

No. 4, contains 355 acres, well enclosed. The improvements are, a small new dwelling-house, kitchen, corn, and tobacco-houses, a variety of fruit trees, and about 20 acres of fine bottom fit for meadow. More than half this lot is in wood.

All the woodland belonging to the above lots lies convenient to good landings on navigable water. The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand; the residue in three equal annual payments with interest from the day of sale. The land to be conveyed when the purchase money is paid. A general plot will be lodged at the office of Nicholas Brice, Esq; near Griffith's bridge, Baltimore-town, and the premises will be shewn at any time to persons desirous of purchasing.

N. B. Good security will be required for the above payments.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's Creek, Anne-Arundel county,
June 29, 1795.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near Philip Hammond's mill, about the latter part of January last, a young STEER, supposed to be three years old this spring, marked with a crop in the right ear, and an under piece taken out of the left, his colour is brindle and white, with a white spot in his forehead, and a short tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WARFIELD, of John.

February 23, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Piscataway, which, if not taken up before the first of October, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

DOCTOR THOMAS BROOK.
Mr. Joseph Berry, Patuxent.
Benjamin Cawood, Esquire.
Mr. Richard Dentt, P. G. county, Maryland.
Mr. Thomas Darnal, Charles county.
Mr. Edelen, near Piscataway.
Mr. Josias Harris, P. G. county.
Mrs. Thomas Hanson, Hart Park.
Wm. Hodgson, Esquire, Alexandria.
Mr. Samuel Mitchel.
Doctor Samuel H. Marlow, 2 letters.
John Murphey, Esquire, Piscataway, Md.
Mr. John Reynolds, Piscataway.
Samuel Ridout, Esquire.
Richard Sprigg, Esquire.

ISIDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1795.

THERE is at the plantation of James Walker, near Elk-Ridge Landing, taken up as a stray, a brown or dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, with a blaze face, two hind feet white, branded on the near shoulder thus B, trots and appears to have been worked. Adjudged to be seven or eight years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office until the first day of October next. See Note 7th.

10. From York-town by Abbot's-town and Gettisburgh to Hagar's-town and Williamsport, in Maryland, to Martinsburg, in Virginia.

Leave York-town every Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's-town on Tuesday noon, and at Martinsburg by 7 P. M. *Returning.* Leave Martinsburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's town by noon, and at York-town on Sunday evening by 7 o'clock.

In MARYLAND.

12. From Annapolis by Lower-Marlborough and Calvert court-house to St. Leonard's creek.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday by 7 A. M. arrive at Lower-Marlborough by 3 P. M. at Calvert court-house by 7 P. M. and at St. Leonard's creek on Wednesday by 10 A. M. *Returning.* Leave St. Leonard's creek on Friday by 3 P. M. arrive at Calvert court-house by 7 P. M. at Lower-Marlborough on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Annapolis by 7 P. M.

13. From Bladensburg by Upper-Marlborough and Nottingham to Benedict.

Leave Bladensburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 11 A. M. leave Upper-Marlborough in two hours, and arrive at Benedict on Sunday noon. *Returning.* Leave Benedict on Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 4 P. M. and at Bladensburg on Tuesday by 9 A. M.

Note 1. The Postmaster-general may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. News-papers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry news-papers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation on the first of November next, and continue until the first of October, 1797.

Note 6. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Postmaster-General.

2 General Post-Office, Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

To be SOLD, for CASH, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the OLD ARMOURY, near the state house, on Friday the 24th instant, at ten o'clock of the forenoon,

A VARIETY of second hand FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, a Sofa, a Lady's Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, Cooler and Tray, with brass hoops; an eight day Clock, with mahogany case; Two Walnut Desks, two ditto round Tables, a hanging Cradle, with curtains; three calico Window Curtains, with pulley laths, lines and tassels, almost new; a number of Prints, framed and glazed; a handsome Wilton Carpet, a Coffee Urn, and sundry other articles in the housekeeping way.

The above articles may be seen three or four days before the sale, by applying to JOHN SHAW, who has for sale a well toned Forte Piano, German Flutes, and several kinds of Looking-Glasses. 2X

Notice is hereby given, that on the fourteenth day of August next, will be EXPOSED to SALE, all the personal estate of THOMAS KING, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

CONSISTING of six likely young country born NEGROES, some horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, tobacco, plantation utensils, and household furniture. The sale to be on the premises, and begin at eleven o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

All persons who have claims against the estate of the said THOMAS KING, are requested to bring them in, on or before the day of sale, properly authenticated.

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator.

July 10, 1795. 2

By the ORPHANS COURT of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, June Term, 1795.

THE JUSTICES observing the little attention paid by persons having business in the Orphans Court, to the process and orders issued from the same, have come to a determination, that in future process shall be strictly enforced, they therefore, by the information of those concerned, give this public notice, that the attendance of all persons hereafter summoned or attached will not be dispensed with, and the sheriff of the county will be made answerable for their appearance.

By order,

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills,
Anne-Arundel county.

THE sale of Mr. E. VALLETTE's house, LOT No. 50, in the church circle, being defered until Friday the 24th of this month, will then be SOLD between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning. Terms of sale conformable to those already published.

By order of the court of chancery,
RICHARD OWEN, Trustee.

Annapolis, July 6, 1795. 3X

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE stock holders in the PATOWMACK COMPANY are requested to attend their annual meeting, at the house of the widow SUTER, in George-town, on the third day of August next; matters of great consequence to the company will be proposed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpose of finishing the work and opening the navigation of Shanandoah river, it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in attending.

By order of the directors,

WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Alexandria, June 26, 1795. 3

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber will petition the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the whole tract of land called AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE, situate in the county of Montgomery aforesaid, as the subscriber's particular part of the said land, pursuant to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

3 CHARLES CARROLL.

Washington county, June 25, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795. 3

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MISS ANDERSON, Annapolis.

John Brice, Citoyen Bayard (3), Sarah Butler, Joseph Ball, Annapolis.

John Callahan (2), James Carroll, Thomas Charlton, care of Dr. Shaaf, Charles Clevis (2), Annapolis; Mr. Clan, at Mr. Sedes, near Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Henry T. Crampton, Lower Marlborough; capt. Leonard Covington, near Lower Marlborough.

Gabriel Duvall (2), William Davidson, Dawson and Co. John Dunn, Benjamin Drummer, Annapolis.

James Ellor, D. Eveemon, care of John Callahan, Annapolis; Thomas Henry Egan, Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.

James Fennell, Richard Fleming, Annapolis.

John Gassaway (2), James Green, sheriff of Charles county, Edward Gwinn, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), John Gibson, William Gough, Annapolis; William Garnett (2), London-town; John Groves, Pig-Point.

Alexander C. Hanson (5), Samuel Harvey Howard, Nicholas Harwood, Hust and Conway, Zebulon Hollingsworth (2), William Hart, care of William Coe, Joseph Hutton, Abby Hawk, Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river; Thomas Harwood, Lower Marlborough.

Thomas Jennings (2), Thomas Jennings, jun. Annapolis.

Providence Lane, care of John Brice, Abigail Lamplugh, Annapolis; Warner Lewis, Severn river.

John F. Mercer, care of Richard Sprigg, Gilbert Murdock, Thomas M'Neir, Annapolis; John Mitchell, near Annapolis; Jacob and Joseph Macceeny (2), Patuxent river; Charles M'Pherson, Hunting-town.

John Nichols, Annapolis.

Benjamin Price, James Pattison, care of F. Green, Annapolis.

Samuel Ridout, Henry Ridgely, Annapolis.

John Smith, jun. of Baltimore, Henry Syebell, S. Swetzer, Tresy Short, care of lawyer Duvall, Annapolis; William Steward, Mount Stewart; captain Spencer, Hall's Creek.

Capt. James Thomas, John Hanson Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, West river.

Anne Watkins, Elizabeth Whitewood, James Winchester (2), Annapolis; Wilkinson and Moore, Joseph Wilkinson, Hunting-town; John Weems, Calvert county.

July 1, 1795. 2X S. GREEN, D. P. M.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GIBOROUGH MANOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

4 JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

June 2, 1795.

TWO HOGSHEADS TOBACCO, inspected at Piscataway Warehouse, viz.

E. E. 683, 861, 99, 762, inspected 13th Sept. 1794.
T. B. 1129, 754, 89, 665, ditto 31st October, 1792.

Prince-George's county, ss. 18th June, 1795.

CAME before me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace for said county, BENONIE H. WADE, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that he honestly received the above notes of tobacco, as marks and numbers specified, and that he has mislaid or lost the same, and that he has not paid away the same to any person whatsoever, and that the same tobacco is justly due him from the inspectors of the said Piscataway warehouse. Sworn to before

FRANCIS C. DYER.

WALTER EDELEN at the same time made oath, that the above specified notes he put into the hands of the said BENONIE WADE, to have prised heavier.

2 FRANCIS C. DYER.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in the Maryland Gazette, of the 28th May, 1795, under my signature, which may not be fully comprehended, as to colonel Joseph Wilkinson, who is mentioned therein, I therefore think proper here to say, that colonel Wilkinson was only a friendly agent in the affair between Weems and myself, and that he passed the said bond on my account, and at my particular solicitation.

THOMAS H. EGAN.

June 24, 1795. 2

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. VACHEL DORSEY, of JOHN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may settled, by

5 LUKE POOL, Administrator,
ANNE DORSEY, Administratrix.

June 17, 1795.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be lost, about the 13th May last, in Annapolis, or between said city and my house, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing a number of papers, amongst which an inventory of the estate of ELIZABETH BASIL, deceased, with several receipts, accounts, &c. respecting said estate, and other papers that are of no use to any one but the owner. Any person delivering said pocket book, and the contents, to the printers hereof, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES STEWART, of CHARLES.

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

Frederick Berger, *vs.* *Henry Shaver, and others.* } THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called CUT-KNEE, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceased, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to convey unto the complainant in fee; the complainant states, and so it appears from affidavit, that the said defendant hath removed from and is out of the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the first day of August next, to the intent, that the said Henry Shaver may have notice of his the said Bergers application to this court, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first Tuesday of August next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

Test. 6 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *seasoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handsome model.*—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795. 11

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat nose, and is a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

5 JOHN STEUART.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harbouring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

An APPRENTICE

7 Wanted at this Office.

An ACT for altering the twenty third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. 12

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE it *enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menonists, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. 12

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. 12

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people; And whereas the decision of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or turtenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſall uch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have exclusive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly at the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding. 12

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1705.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.